

Food &c

5

Tobacco - Opium
Hashish, &c.

mercurial doses
of spirits (1876)

More is used, but it is used in smaller quantities.

There are other spirituous drinks. Arrack of the Malays made from rice. Toddy of the Hindus. ^{vydki of the Poles & Russians, potato spirit} and Aguardiente of the Mexicans. &c.

ARRACK
TODDY.
AGUARDIENTE.

TOBACCO.

UNIVERSALITY.

The next article we will take up is tobacco. Strictly speaking, it is not an article of food. ^{its} consumption is in universality, next to that of salt. In Great Britain alone, 30,000,000 pounds are used. Its use cannot

INTERDICTIONS.

be prevented. There is a fascination about it. In England the tax is \$2.00 per pound. King James^{a Complaint}, Pope Urban VIII^{a bull of excommunication}, one of the Russian Emperors^{de la Russie & de la France}, the Chinese, Turkish & Persian monarchs^{of Persia} have all forbidden its use in their respective dominions. but all ^{upheld by their religion} to no effect. In China, females after their ninth year, carry a pocket for tobacco. In Egypt & Turkey every man has a pipe in his hand or mouth, when he is ^{alone} or ^{with} still.

AMERICAN
ORIGIN.

Its origin is American. Some say that it is also native to Asia. The

19.
0,

It is curious that tobacco contains 3 ^{in small amount,} metals, two of which are very rare, discovered by recent analysis by the spectroscope; cesium, rubidium & lithium.

(Laddice -)

Indians were using it on the arrival of Columbus.

NECHO,
DRAKE,
&
RALEIGH.

Nicot took it to France and had his name given to it. Drake & Raleigh took it to England, from where it soon spread all over the world. In the United States, it grows as far ^{North} as Connecticut. It ^{has long been} a staple of the South. It is very exhausting to the soil; as has been shown especially in Virginia.

RUSTICA
&
TABACUM.

There are said to be several species but two ^{are} recognized: nicotiana and rustica & tabacum. The latter is grown in Virginia and S. India, the ~~former~~ in China, Syria & North India. It is smaller than tabacum. In Persia probably ^{is} persica.

BEST
TOBACCO.

The best is grown in three places, and cannot be grown anywhere else, just as in the case of cotton & grapes (page 223). These places are Latakia in Syria, Luzon, one of the Philippine islands; ^{manilla cheroots;} and in ^{cotton & sugar} Cuba.

INGREDIENTS,

VOLATILE
OIL.

The ingredients are; volatile oil, 2 grs. per lb. ^{primarily} ~~formed~~ in drying the leaf;

~~Dr. B. W. Richardson & Dr. Decaisne of France~~
~~that palpitation of the heart & irregularity of pulse~~
~~Decaisne says irregular pulse in the of inveterate smokers examined~~
~~Richard states amoungst & Lacquet deafness~~
~~(paralytic) from the same. (to p. 247)*~~

† It is curious that tobacco contains, in small amount, 3 metals, two of which are very rare; Cesium, rubidium & lithium; the first two were discovered by the spectroscope.

End of 13th Lecture 1867
 12th " 1868.

one or two pipes — or
 one or two mild cigars — daily, at
 moderate and ^{nearly} correct allowance; more, excess.

[End of 24th Lecture]
 1872.

nicotia or

only

ALKALOID.

an alkaloid (nicotine) 2-8 pr. ct., volatile; empyreumatic oil, also somewhat volatile: odor of old pipes or stale smoke.

SMALL DOSE.

In small doses, it is difficult to define the effects of ^{total} alcohol. It is tranquilising and sedating.

LARGE DOSE.

In large doses, it is a powerful sedative, sometimes fatal.

CHEWING.

The worst way of using it, is chewing. This is an American habit. So

PIPES.

It is also a membrane

various of course
pipes are
co is further
are not as

NARGHILEH & HOOKAH.

East where they have narghileh & to pass the

MEERSCHAUM.

bronze pipes

inferior

bad, for unlike the meerschaum, they are not porous and do not absorb any oil. This absorption is the virtue of the light & porous meerschaum (foam of the sea).

There is one animal, at least which
can eat tobacco.
a little black mouse -

(Mus Pouchianus) of Switzerland
was first noticed in a tobacco fac-
tory, & lives on tobacco.

Monkeys are very fond of the
end of a cigar; elephants also
will take it.

signe of France

~~Authority~~ asset
and excess smoking;
etc. smoking examined
acquet depress

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LARGE DOSE.

In large doses, it is a powerful sedative, sometimes fatal.

CHEWING.

The worst way of using it, is chewing. This is an American habit. Some gets into the stomach. It is also absorbed by the mucous membrane of the mouth. Segars next,

PIPES.

^{varying of course with the strength as well as number of those smoked.} Pipes are less injurious. The tobacco is further from the mouth. They are not as ~~white~~ ^{especially last inch of segar} as segars. In the East where they smoke all day,

NARGHILEH & HOOKAH.

they have very long pipes, ^{as the chibook} the narghileh & hookah cause the smoke to pass through water. In Japan,

MEERSCHAUM.

inferior

bronze pipes are used. They are ^{very} ~~bad~~, for unlike the meerschaum, they are not porous and do not absorb any oil. This absorption is the virtue of the light & porous meerschaum (foam of the sea).

of others

* (3)

→ Drs B. W. Richardson, & De Carse, aver that palpitation of the heart & irregularity of the pulse are common in great smokers. The latter found the pulse irregular in ^{nearly} ~~more than~~ $\frac{1}{2}$ of the inveterate smokers he examined; 21 in 88.

Sichel accredits anauris when occurred as an effect of excess with tobacco; and Bricquet declares deafness (paralysis of auditory nerve) to have followed it under his observation.

Official inspection of large higher schools or academies in France has shown very bad effects upon the general health, & especially on the nervous system, in those pupils who smoke habitually. The younger the worse.

[End of 11th Lect. in Aliments.
1871 - 21st of Course]

End 12th Lecture, 1869.

SNUFF,

^{still quite} Snuff is used largely in France & Scotland. It is not as bad as chewing. It gets ^{some} access to the brain.

DIPPING.

"Dipping" is a practice in N. Carolina. The gums are rubbed with a stick dipped in snuff. It is quite

Texas, e.g.

common among females, ^{even ladies, alone or in company,}

Tobacco, ^{when largely used habitually,} as an indulgence, has

NERVOUSNESS.

^{certainly some undesirable} various effects. It produces nervousness. ^{I know a} certain man who, ^{from punch}

^{couldn't write together} could not write straight across the page.

SYMPTOMS OF DELIRIUM TREMENS.

Prof. Chapman said that he has known it to produce the symptoms of delirium tremens.

DYSPEPSIA.

It causes dyspepsia & palpitation. ^{See note page 8.}

PALPITATION.

It is impossible to condemn ^{very} altogether the use of tobacco. ^{moderate} There are few persons who have no habits.

We should avoid habits, but if we must have one, smoking is the best.

PROF. CHAPMAN.

Prof. Chapman when lecturing against it, would wind up with a pinch of snuff.

[End of 15th Lecture, 1873.]

Contents of the Atmosphere

Oxygen 20.8

Nitrogen 79.2

Carbonic acid.

Watery vapor.

Ozone.

Iodine.

Carburetted hydrogen.

Sulphuretted hydrogen.

Phosphuretted hydrogen.

Sulphurous acid.

Organic vapor

Organic forms

Conditions of Healthy Respiration.

1st. Sound lungs & air-tubes.

2nd. Muscular power.

3rd. Nerve force.

4th. Pure air.

5th. Renewal of air.

Read from "Does it Pay to Smoke?" -

Kola or Esome nut - p. 182;

MINOR NARCOTICS.

ARECA NUT.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.

KAMTSCHATKA!
Amanita muscaria

Among the minor narcotics may be mentioned: areca nut; ^{betel-nut, palm} long pepper, chewed in the S. Sea Islands; and grains of ^{*anomum malaguetta*} ~~the~~ Paradise, which are also used to adulterate beer.

In Kamtschatka a fungus plant is used. It passes unchanged through the kidneys; so that the same quantity will do every day for a week. - ~~*Scleraria*~~

Lecture XII.

OPIUM.

From these minor narcotics, we now pass to opium, the greatest of all. It is ^{hardly} less used than alcohol. From remote antiquity it has been known as an alleviator of pain.

POPPY.

It is obtained ^{as you know} from the capsule of the poppy, which derives its name from it. It grows in warm climates. ^{*Papaver somniferum*} Turkish opium has the ^{of the} most narcotic principles in it. ^{white-flowered}

TURKISH OPIUM.

MORPHEA, NARCOTICA, &c.

The constituents of opium, are alkaloids: morphea, narcotina &c. It is chewed in pill by the Mo-
See *Matéria Médica*.

very large amounts are now imported into this country prepared for smoking; probably for Chinese, of whom many thousands are now in America, especially in the far west & in New York city. The preferred way of smoking it is different from tobacco smoking. They make a thick ^{semi} liquid preparation of it, ^{a little of} which, ~~was~~ in the bowl of the pipe, is held in the flame of a lamp, so that the narcotic is vaporized, & then inhaled.

HOW USED.

hammedans; smoked by the Bud-
hists and drunk ~~as the~~ Christians.

EXTENT OF
ITS CONSUMPTION

The extent of its ^{only} consumption, is
great. In China, alone 5,000,000
pounds are consumed annually.

CHINA.

~~The~~ Chinese government interdicted
it. ^{a number of years since} This being one of the chief
sources of revenue of the British
government, a war ensued. This
cannot be called philanthropy on
the part of the British government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In Great Britain a quarter of a mil-
lion pounds are consumed annu-
ally. We cannot tell how much is
used here. Druggists know that ^{much} more
is bought than is necessary for me-
dicinal purposes. Many moderate drunkards take opium also.

LADIES.

Ladies often ^{sometimes} take it on going into
company, to give ^{well or moderate amounts} brilliancy to their
spirits. Men ^{who} take it as a medi-
cine ^{sometimes} continue it ^{again} after they
get well. Here ^{is} ^{responsibility} on the part of the physician.
But, Opium, like alcohol, has no in-
herent tendency to produce excess,
^{when it is properly used in disease.}

NO INHERENT
TENDENCY
TO PRODUCE INTERMISSE.

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an author in the *Galaxy* for May 1867 - states that

A
^
/

- *Galaxy*, May 67.

in the tragedy of
Lottery Ticket will conclude the entertainment.

THE WALNUT.—Mr. Owen Fawcett, the popular lov
comedian of the Walnut, will have a benefit this even
ing. Violet; or, the Life of an Actress, and Horsesho
Robinson will be performed. Mrs. General Lande
will appear on Monday night.

THE ARCH.—Lady Don will appear this evening in
the comic operatic drama of The Child of the Regiment
and the capital burlesque of Kenilworth.

RICHINGS' OPERA TROUPE.—On Monday evening thi
popular company will begin a brief season at the Aca
demy of Music with The Bohemian Girl. The cas
will include the most accomplished artistes of th
company.

BLITZ.—The Signor will give his usual entertain
ment this evening at Assembly Building.

Is the Salt Sea a Medical Agency?

The extraordinary cure of the lady in Arch
street, set forth in the Philadelphia Inquirer, is
well calculated to excite deep interest among al
who have dear ones pining away in hopeless
peril from Consumption. It naturally leads to the
inquiry as to the curative powers so wonderfully
exercised by Dr. Schenck's medicines, improving
appetite and digestion, inducing refreshing sleep
and purifying the life-blood of the system.
Which of his preparations is it that acts so magi
cally? or is it the combination of all, acting in
unison with the unerring law of nature? Sea
weed Tonic has a salubrious sound—anything
from the deep blue sea seems imbued with fresh
ness and vigor; and to many the ocean breeze has
proved a blessing. Yet sometimes, for the same
disease, the breath of old ocean is harsh and per
nicious. Its qualities are too unequal; smooth,
buoyant and refreshing to some, but harsh and
too bracing for others. One finds health
from the sea, while another is hastened to death.
Has Dr. Schenck found the happy medium?
and does his SEA Tonic hold the charm of the
Sea breeze and the Sea waters? Shipmasters,
for a century past, have filled their water casks
from the Delaware, preferring it to all others, for
preservation on long voyages; always keeping
fresh, pure and sweet. This has been attributed
to the fact that near this city the water is, once
in every twenty-four hours, slightly, but imper
ceptibly, influenced by the flood tide from the
ocean. At some points the happy medium is
just hit. But whatever may be the secret which
Dr. Schenck possesses, the astonishing cures
which continue to reward his labors and his dis
coveries excite intense interest. That of the lady
referred to is certainly among the most marvel
ous recorded in the annals of medicine. Testim
ony from so intelligent and respectable a
source, can leave no possible doubt that the af

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The hankering
cess. If a ~~patient~~
or when it is n
comes ~~aspirant~~

The amount
times taken are
In China. ~~for~~
day. A wine-g
has taken, and
morphia. Suc
be fatal were
conditions

Suddenly s
endangering life
ed the following
stopping. Eve
of wax fall in
that in the course
filled, and his habit was broken.

The first stage after taking
opium, is exhilaration; elevation.
Many ~~describe~~ it as extreme delight.
De Quincy says it is happiness, that
can be bought & sold for a penny.

ENORMOUS
AMOUNTS
SOMETIMES
TAKEN.

DANGER IN
SUDDENLY
STOPPING G.

EXHILARATION.

DE QUINCY'S
OPINION.

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An author in

Despite exceptional instances the rule holds good that opium almost invariably overmasters the victim it attacks. One reason is, that the dose has constantly to be increased, that the desired feeling may be produced. For medicinal use the normal dose is one grain of opium, or its equivalent, one fourth grain of morphine, or twenty drops of laudanum. Five grains suffice for the novice; three drachms are required for an old stager. At Aleppo, a Turk in the presence of Dr. Smyth swallowed three drachms in the morning and again as much at evening; a moderate excitement being the only effect. Bernitz speaks of a lady, who in the course of thirty-three years used up nearly two hundred pounds. The *hamals* (porters) of India, under their laborious occupations, go not seldom to the extent of an ounce. Of the artisans who congregate in the shops of Amoy, Smith one day counted five, whose dose was sixty grains, though the ordinary quantity is three ~~caudareons~~ (17½ grains). Of fifteen smokers in the Singapore workhouse, Little found the variation to be between twenty-four and forty-two grains. Schlegel, Garrod, and others, furnish like cases. De Quincey attained his maximum, 8,000 drops of laudanum, in eight years. Coleridge reached high-water mark, four pints of laudanum per week, not till the fourteenth year. Once, within twenty-four hours, he drank in all a quart of laudanum. Dr. A. T. Thomson, and Woodcock, an English pharmacist, report females who used to purchase quantities half as large. Dr. L., of New York, knew a young man, a free tippler, who carried about with him McMunn's elixir to check the approaches of delirium tremens. This he swallowed by the ounce vial, once to the number of six in the twenty-four hours.

In opium eating the invariable experience is, that the dose must be augmented, at first by degrees, but at length in a ratio rapidly increasing. De Quincey and Coleridge have been adverted to. A smoker of Amoy (G. S.) who had begun but four years previously, was now using, and for half that time, one cash (equal to one drachm). Captain L. began upon half a grain, and not until after fourteen years had he got to thirty-five grains. To within a few years his measure had at intervals only exceeded this, though it had gone as high as seventy-five grains, and there was a day and a night during which he used one hundred and twenty grains. When diarrhea is upon him he comes down sometimes from forty to twenty or twenty-five grains. De Quincey once fell back to one thousand drops, one-eighth his customary quantity, without detriment; and Bulkley's patient states that to keep the system up to par, half an ounce of opium per week is as efficient as twice that quantity.

67 - states that

- Calcutta, May 67.

The hankering for it grows out of ^{actual} necessity. If a ~~patient~~ ^{doctor} sanctions too much or ^{any} ~~when~~ it is not necessary, he becomes ^{responsible} ~~accountable~~ for the harm done ^{by} ~~it~~ to his ^{patient}.

ENORMOUS AMOUNTS
SOMETIMES TAKEN.

The amounts which are sometimes taken are extraordinary. In China ~~some~~ take 200 grs. per day. A wine-glass full of laudanum ^{has been} ~~has~~ taken; and ^{by a patient under habitual opiumism} 20 grs. of sulphate of morphia. Such quantities would ^{certainly} be fatal were the system in normal conditions. ^{Probably exaggerated?}

DANGER IN
SUDDENLY
STOPPING G.

^{quite} Suddenly stopping the practice ^{altogether} endangers life. A gentleman invented the following curious method of stopping. Every day he let a drop of wax fall into his wine glass, so that in the course of time it was filled, and ^{then} his habit was broken.

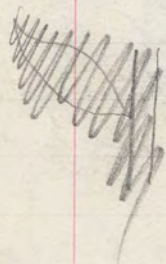
EXULTATION.

The first stage ^{of effect} after taking opium, is exultation; elevation. Many ^{describe} it as extreme delight.

DEQUINCY'S
OPINION.

De Quincy says it is happiness, that can be bought & sold for a penny.

so that the higher ones have more
freedom of action.



and can be carried in a vest-pocket;
~~and can be sent~~ by mail coach
 to a friend.

ELEVATION
 MENTAL
 AND MORAL.

^{Dr. B. teaches that.}
Dr. Wood says it exalts the men-
 tal & moral nature.

DENIAL
 OF THIS.

This has been denied by Anstie.
 He ^{believes that} the enjoyment ^{of seeming exaltation} comes from
 the lower faculties being ^{tranquilized} composed.
 This ~~cannot be all~~. There is at least a true
 temporary stimulation of cerebral activity.

SOPORIFIC
 WHEN
 EXCESSIVE.

When carried ~~farther~~ ^{the action} is so-
 porific. The larger the dose, and
 the longer it is continued, the soon-
 er this follows.

WHEN
 EXHILARATION
 BEGINS.

Exhilaration begins in ^{1/2 an hour to} about an
 hour after taking ^{a moderate} the dose, and
 lasts for about five hours. It is
 usually taken once a day.

MISERY.

Great misery ^{after} follows. The person
 is wretched. Digestion is interfered
 with. Nerve force is exhausted.

EFFECTS.

When long continued, the ^{person} gets a
 yellow face, is thin, has sunken
 eyes, bad breath &c, & is a total wreck.

^ a book of
^ wrote ^ "Confessions" describing his experience.

OPIUM
NOT AS
VIOLENT AS
ALCOHOL.

MALAYS &
JAVANESE.

DREADFUL
DEPRESSION.

as to produce a
profound depression

COLERIDGE.

DE QUINCY.

USE OF OPIUM
BY RUNNERS,
COURIERS, &c.

Opium is not as ^{exciting or disturbing} violent as alcohol. It is, therefore, less injurious to society. In some races ^{of men}, however this is not the case. When the Malays & Javanese are under its influence, they run a "muck." They act like madmen. It may be doubtful, however, whether it is opium alone that ~~them~~ ^{is used}. The depression which follows opium, is so dreadful, that the use has to be repeated frequently as to produce a profound depression. Slavery is as potent as that of alcohol. Coleridge ^{an eminent} ^{poet} was an ^{example} ^{amongst} opium takers. He first used it for pain in his joints. Gradually, he grew to depend on it. He struggled for years against it. When trying to cure himself by aid of his friends, he would secretly buy laudanum. De Quincy also, was an opium ^{addict}. Both conquered it in the end. The use of opium is sometimes ^{assisted by the use of} ^{beneficial} ^{in the East} ^{runners, porters} ^{and couriers} use it just as coca leaves are used in South America, & arsenic in Styria.

^A
 \ Opium is much abused, especially by hired nurses,
 in the care of infants; drugging them, with Paregoric, - or
 potions called "Soothing Symples", &c, - to quiet their crying;
 which ought to be allowed or ^{instead,} prevented, by proper
 management in attending to their wants. This sort of mis-
 treatment of infants ought to be regarded as a crime.

* The ^{own} researches of Prof H.C. Wood upon the activity of
 the extract of our American hemp, are of value & importance.
 They show that it has considerable power. (1869-70)

It is ^{sometimes} given to horses, to enable them to carry heavy loads.

NO PLEA
IN FAVOR
OF OPIUM.

The effects mentioned do not suggest ^{or sanction the} use of opium in ^{times of} health.

There is ^{no} ~~no~~ ^{solid} plea in its favor.

It ~~will~~ ^{is} ~~not~~ ^{any} ~~more~~ ^{OP}, just as surely as alcohol. ~~It cannot justify its~~
~~being~~ ^{allowed} ~~it~~ ^{any} place in regimen. It should be reserved for the sick room altogether. * ^{as you know,}

SALAD.

In garden salad there is a principle (lactic ~~barium~~), like opium. It has a ^{similar} soothing, soporific effect, ^{but much less} ~~powerful~~ ^{important}.

HASCHESCH.

The last narcotic which we will consider, is ~~hasch~~ ^{hasch} ~~esch~~. It is the Cannabis Indica; the same genus as ~~our~~ hemp. * Its name means "the weed", just as tobacco is called "the weed", yerba, "the plant" &c.

"THE WEED"

It is used by 200 000 000 of people.

"ASSASSIN"

The word "assassin" is derived from it. The "Old Man of the Mountain" and his followers used it to make

Stimulant Narcotics.
Coca leaves - *Erythroxylon Coca* - S. America
Kola ~~nut~~ *Eurythoe Nut* - West Africa
arsenious ~~acid~~ - *Styrac*

Betel Nut - *Areca* - Tropical India

Amanita muscaria, - Kamshatka

Grains of Paradise - *Amomum malaguetta*

Long-pepper - *Macropiper methystricum*, - S. Sea Islands

~~Laughing Plant - Southern Arabia~~

Tobacco - *Nicotiana tabacum, glauca*, Persia

~~Poppy - Papaver somniferum~~

~~Habeesh - *Carthamus Indica*~~

Palmarie - *Trunks in Arabia*

Effects of
Excessive use of these

Nervousness - tremor -

Palpitation of heart

Irregularity of pulse

Amnesia -

Cophosis -

General Paralysis

Insanity

PARAGRAPHIC CRUMBS.

A LAUGHING PLANT. — There is in Southern Arabia a narcotic plant which is by no means rare, and which is gifted with curious qualities. Its seeds, in which the deleterious principle seems chiefly to reside, when pounded and administered in a small dose, produce effects much like those ascribed to Sir Humphrey Davy's laughing gas; the patient dances, sings, and performs a thousand extravagances, till, after an hour of great excitement to himself and amusement to the bystanders, he falls asleep, and on awakening has lost all memory of what he did or said while under the influence of the drug. To put a pinch of this powder into the coffee of some unsuspecting individual is a not uncommon joke, nor is it ever followed by serious consequences, though an over quantity might perhaps be dangerous. I myself tried it on two individuals, but in proportions, if not absolutely homeopathic, still sufficiently minute to keep on the safe side of risk, and witnessed its operation, laughable enough, but very harmless. The plant that bears these berries hardly attains in Kaseem the height of six inches above the ground, but in Oman I have seen bushes of it three or four feet in growth, and wide-spreading. The stems are woody, and of a yellow tinge when barked; the leaf of a dark-green color, and pinnated with about twenty leaflets on either side; the stalks smooth and shining; the flowers are yellow and grow in tufts, the anthers numerous; the fruit is a capsule, stuffed with a greenish padding, in which lie embedded two or three black seeds, in size and shape much like French beans; their taste sweetish, but with a peculiar opiate flavor; the smell heavy, and almost sickly. — *Palmer*

them indifferent to
It is used in the
plant itself; 2nd. th
from it; and 3rd. an

DIFFERENT
WAYS OF
USING HASCHEESH.

VARIOUS
EFFECTS.

EXAGGERATIONS.

Its effects are va
an effect on the senses
is exaggerated. The
like thunder, the le
like lightning, &c.
no such effect, but ~~promotes~~ anesthesia.

On some, hascheesh has a de-
pressing effect, and on others a
soporific.

AFTER-
DEPRESS.

The after-depression is less than
that of opium: but there can be
no doubt that it ~~damages~~ reverts to the
system.

USED AS
MEDICINE.

It is not ~~used~~ resorted to here or in Europe
except as a medicine. Even in
this ~~case~~ uncertain its effects are various.

^

^

[Keriah Smith, Franklin Co. Va. died
recently (1869 or 1868) 125 years old. N.Y. Med. Record, April 1. 1869.
A Pole is said to have died in Europe about same time, aged 139.]

adduces, with one or two exceptions, the same. There
as, however, additional testimony, which more
strongly tended to prove guilt. Two of the men who
ad conversed with Lee on the subject of "going
rough"—that is, jumping the bounty—were exam-
ined, and corroborated to some degree the statements
of Captain Patton and Sergeant Francis, who were
associated with Lee in the fraud.

Lee was defended by Wm. L. Hirst and C. W. Brooks,
both of whom did all possible to effect his acquittal.
Care was taken to put before the jury the services of
Lee as a soldier; his connection with the historic Army
of the Potomac, and his reputed bravery, were all noticed
in a manner to most impress the minds of the jury with
the belief that he could not have been guilty of the of-
fence charged. It was not successful; and the second
conviction must remove all doubt from the minds of
every one. A motion has been made for a new trial,
but there is no probability of the Court granting it. Lee
is in the County Prison, where he will remain until the
case is finally disposed of.

**UNPROVOKED AND BRUTAL ASSAULT
WITH A BILLY.**—A day or two ago a violent, and, as
we learn, unprovoked assault was made on T. Croley,
employed in the store of G. H. Smith, north Third
street. His assailant was Samuel Hunter, in the em-
ploy of Ludwick, Needler & Co., a larger and appa-
rently much stronger man than the assailed. Our in-
formant says that Hunter walked up to Croley, who
was standing at the door of Mr. Smith's store, and that,
as soon as they had grappled, Hunter took out a black-
jack, a weapon which the law forbids the carrying, and
struck Croley several times over the head with it. The
cause of the black-jack under the circumstances was cal-
culated to excite the indignation of those who witnessed

Narcotus
Emthronon Coca — *S. America*
Am. Nut — *West Africa*
D — *Styria*

Coca — *Tropical India*

Am. — *Kamskatka*

Amomum malagueta

pipip methyptana — *S. Sea Islands*

Southern Arabia

cotiana tabacum, metica, Persica

Popaver somniferum

Cabul, India

Palgrave — *Travels in Arabia*

Effects of
Excessive use of Tobacco
Nervous tremor
Palpitation of heart
Irregularity of pulse
Anaesthesia
Cophosis
General Paralysis
Insanity

them indifferent to life in battle.

DIFFERENT
WAYS OF
USING HASCHEESH.

It is used in three ways, 1st. the plant itself; 2nd. the resin, obtained from it; and 3rd. an extract of it.

VARIOUS
EFFECTS.

Its effects are various. It has ^{commonly} an action upon the senses. Every thing is exaggerated. The least sound is like thunder, the least brilliancy like lightning, &c. Opium has no such effect, but promotes anæsthesia.

EXAGGERATIONS.

On some, hascheesh has a depressing effect, and on others a soporific.

AFTER-
DEPRESSION.

The after-depression is less than that of opium; but there can be no doubt that it damages the system. ^{resorted to}

USED AS
MEDICINE.

It is not used here or in Europe except as a medicine. Even in this case its effects are various & uncertain.

X
^

X
^

[Kerish Smith, Franklin Co. Va. died recently (1869 or 1868) 125 years old. N.Y. Med. Record, April 1. 1869. A Pole is said to have died in Europe about same time, aged 139. ^{that living}

Causes of Disease.

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1. Hereditary: as phthisis.
2. Mechanical: wounds - position -
tight lacing.
3. Ingestive: poisoning - errors of
diet - indigestion - diarrhoea.
4. Obstructive: uncleanliness -
neglect of bowels - foul atmosphere.
5. Dynamical: violent exercise
- indolence - overwork - sexual excess.
6. Conditional: heat - cold -
dampness - electricity?
7. Contactive: Small pox, measles,
syphilis.
8. Atmospheric: Malaria, fever,
Typhus, Cholera.



